THE CAUSE OF WOMEN.

ABBAHAM LINCOLN AN AN ADVOCATS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Sixty-three Years Ago He Wanted All Who Bore the Burdens of Government to Share Its Priviloges and Especially In-cluded Women—Gen. Håle as a Suffra-gist—Views of Women.

Gen. Irving Hale, said to be the youngest Gensral in the army, has returned to his home in Dener, after more than a year's hard service in the Philippines. He took an active part in the successful effort to secure equal suffrage for the women of Colorado. A writer in the Denver Daily News now recalls this fact, and says of him:

"One of his distinguishing characteristics was an intense love of justice and fair play. This was illustrated when the suffrage campaign of '93 was on. He quietly entered the headquarters of the Colorado State Suffrage Association one day, over in the Opera House Block, and, quite unsolicited, announced that he was ready to take dates whenever the committee wished to assign him to speak for the cause in Denver and vicinity. He was a most efficient helper throughout the campaign.

"Patriotic Nuggeta," a little book, lately published, containing selections from the words of prominent American statesmen, includes a letter from Abraham Lincoln which will be a surprise to most readers. Few persons are aware that Lincoln publicly advocated woman suffrage sixty-three years ago, twelve years before the ing of the first woman's rights convention. His letter is dated from New Salem, Ill., June 18, 1836, and is worth quoting in full: "TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

"In your paper of last Saturday I see a com munication over the signature of 'Many Votors. in which the candidates who are announced in the Journal are called upon to 'show their handa' Agreed. Here's mine.

"I go for all sharing the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burdens; consequently, I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females. "If elected, I shall consider the whole people

of Sangamon my constituents, as well those that "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Three letters lately received from the West give the views of three women living, two in small villages, the other in a large city. Mrs. Alice Randall, President of the New Cen-

tury Club of Manzanola, writes: "My point of view may be of interest, as representing the conditions in a very small town and its environs. At the election last fall, I heard of only two women who did not vote. The men seem to be just as respectful and just as good husbands here as elsewhere. Political questions are oftener discussed in general society, and the opinion of the women seems to carry more weight when there is a vote behind it. In local politics, equal suffrage certainly makes a difference. For instance, we had a very poor school last year, and this spring the politicians, who wanted to run the school 'cheap,' nominated the village blacksmith for school trustee, as he was willing to be 'shaped' by them. Had it not been for the women, he would have been victorious, in-

stead of a college graduate of fine attainments. "On election day, it was interesting to watch the line of farm wagons around the polls, in which were seated whole families out for a holiday. Either the father or one of the older children would hold the baby while the mother voted. The farmers' wives vote, almost without exception. Several have told me that it had opened their minds to a broader outlook, and given them thoughts beyond their daily toll. These farmers wives have often had better educational advantages than their husbands. No one, I believe, regrets the privilege given her. In every com munity, the good outnumber the bad, and the influence of good women will far outreach the

Miss Minnle J. Reynolds, President of the Denver Woman's Press Club, writes:

"You ask whether the bad and ignorant women vote more generally than the good and intelligent. I suppose you refer to fallen women.
Their vote is supposed to influence the result in two out of the fifteen districts of the city of Denver They are not found in sufficient numbers in any other locality in the State to affect results. Asidfrom the fallen women, it would be difficult to separate any class of our women as 'bad' or 'ignorant.' Some of our best informed women are the wives of men in very humble circumstances, perhaps working men. They have turned to politice as the source of a new interest in their lives, and have been constantly inform ing themselves since they obtained the ballot. erally more interested in politics than others.

"Equal suffrage has most decidedly not in creased corruption in politics. I believe that admit that political conditions have been better and cleaner during the present and the last administration in Colorado than under the admin. istration in power when women were granted the ballot, or the one immediately following, when they were perfectly ignorant and untried. Any person who should suggest that equal suffrage impaired the happiness of the home in this State

"It has not altered the social position of women in any way, and it has increased rather than lessened their influence for good. All sorts of public officials pay more attention to their rewests. For instance, the other day at a meet ing of the City Improvement Society, a woman stated that pictures of an unsuitable nature were being displayed with the blograph at the city park nightly. The society immediately took action, and a letter of protest was sent to the City Hall. The same night the objectionable pictures were removed. As to the treatment of women. I have lived in Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Michigan, and in none of these States do women occupy a position of such respect and consideration, from little things like giving them a seat in the street cars, to big ones like equal pay for equal

"I can see absolutely no bad results from equal iffrage in Colorado. The good results are mainly indirect, and it may be difficult at times for a person who has not watched the whole course of the movement from the beginning to define them. But no one who knew Denver women intimately, both before and since their exercise of the suffrage, can doubt that the possession of the ballot has very largely increased their interest in public affairs, and their efforts to study and understand them. The women of Denver are far better informed to-day, and have far more definite opinions on all public questions relating to city. State and nation, and also on economic questions, than they had six years ago. Any one who studies political affairs, and takes an active part in them, however small, comes to know in time that reforms can never be effected suddenly, or even speedily. Reforms depend entitely on the education of the whole mass of voters, until among a majority of them the standard of opinion has been so elevated that things which were once countenanced and permitted will no longer receive this acquiescence. 1 believe it was this discovery, borne in upon women in the early days of their participation in politics, which so discouraged some of them that they felt as if they never wished to have anything to do with politics again. But to the more careful observer the fact that laying the responsibility of the suffrage upon women has increased both their interest in and their information upon public affairs, is a sufficient compensation to the State for the extension of the privilege; because the careful observer learns that only by the slow process of educating the whole people will better conditions in politics and government ever prevail. And those who realize the vast nce which women wield in the home, the school, the church, and society in general, will perceive that it is an immense gain to the State if this is an intelligent and educated influence It is simply the old question of an educated and

"It may be objected that women can inform themselves and exercise an influence with-out possessing the ballot. That is true abstractly, but the fact remains that they did not do it in Colorado until they were given the suffrage. I think exceptional women will

enlightened mother.

study economic quertions everywhere, in these lays when such questions are so much in the public mind. But the masses of the women will not do so unless they feel a sort of responsibility in that line. Moreover, it is certainly true that the opinions of women on these matters have more influence when the woman is a voter. The very fact that, whether you agree with her or not, she can go to the polls and back up her opinion with a vote, has an influence upon her listener.

"A marked example of the effect of the bestowal of suffrage may be found in Mrs. A. I. Welch, the recently elected President of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs Weich has long beme of the social and intellectual leaders of Denver. Prominent in club circles, her home was also the centre of a gracious hospitality. Like many women of this class, she was opposed to the extension of the suffrage, and while she took no active stand against it, she did nothing to help t. Shenow openly proclaims berself a convert on the sole ground of the good it has done the women of Colorado in broadening and educating them To the astonishment of many of her old friends, she accepted last Spring the presidency of the Suffrage Association, and at her own expense attended the National Convention at Grand

Miss Roseltha Moore, President of the Nine eenth Century Club of Provo City, Utah, writes: "As I am not a member of the dominant church which largely controls politics in Utah, and have not taken an active part in the political conventions, my answers to your questions will be based entirely on observations. "I do not think that equal suffrage in Utah

is any different from what it is in other States.

and the idea that it has increased political cor ruption is absurd. As a rule, the good and intelligent women take far more interest in the juestions of the day than the bad and ignorant. "At present I can see no bad results from equal uffrage. Among the good results, I might mention that it has given women a better opportunity as wage-earners. In almost every county some women are office-holders, and I believe perform their duties equally well with men. It certainly has stimulated women to a more intelligent study of public questions, given them a broader outlook and a deeper sense of the responsibilities incumbent upon the citizens of this Republic. No doubt there are some women who take an active part in politics and neglect the higher duties of home; but I have noticed that those women showed the same indifference to husband and children before equal suffrage was given them, and it is hardly just to give that as the cause "I am not a woman suffragist in the common acceptance of the term, but I recognize the promnent part that women are taking in the further-

By a manimous vote, the Sloux County (Iowa Republican Convention at Hull resolved that the question of woman suffrage ought to be submitted to the voters. In Iowa, as in New York. the opponents direct all their efforts to prevent the voters from being given a chance to pass

ance of many reforms which are much needed

impressions that may have gone out."

and it gives me pleasure to correct any erroneous

Queen Victoria affixed her signature to 50,000 public documents during the last twelve months Yet some people think that an active American woman could not find time to mark an Australia ballot once a year.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL. DORCHESTER. Mass.

THE OIL SMELLER. User of the Divining Rod Who Does

Business in West Virginia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sfr: THE SUN of Sept. 14 appeared an article from the Sketch, of London, entitled "The Divining Rod Man." England is not alone in possessing divining rod men, for the United States have their quota. The writer has met two, and one only last week. This diviner possessed the power of locating oil, and as oil is found at a depth of

from 500 to 2,500 feet, our American diviner towers read and shoulders above the Britisher. It may he of some interest to state my experience with the oil and gas diviner last week, who is known in the oil country fas an oil smeller. Several gentlemen, producers of oil in the State of West Virginia, and myself had heard of the owers of this man, and having under lease a farm of several hundred acres, it was suggested that the oil smeller be summoned to give a demonstration of his magic, and tell us where the oil was, on the

farm. An appointment was made. The oil smeller was sent a day sheed in order to make his explorations alone. We met him the following morning, and started out under his guidance to walk over the farm and see the spots. where, if wells were drilled, we would positively get oil. We followed him a few hundred yards, when he pulled out of his back pocket his divining enveloped in a white bag, at least once white The rod was really two thin, flexible sticks of wood, each about thirty inches long, and as thick as a lead pencil. These two rods were set into cube of wood, two inches wide by three inches broad by one inch thick, and when carrying the rod the diviner would hold one of the sticks in each hand at the extreme end and whenever a spot was found where there was oil, the rod would bend downward with the cube pointing toward the ground. The oil smeller in our tramp over the hills would say: "Here is a rich spot; here you will find oil in great quantities." other place he would say was barren of oil, and at another place a small well would be found. He also could focate gas, but for this he used a piece of ordinary insulated copper wire. He likewise told us the depth at which we could find oil, what

was informed that it would be ineffectual in my hands, as I did not possess the gifted power. He told me that he intended to have the rod nat ented, but, alas! what was the use, as even his own sons could not use it, he being the sole one of the family with the power. After spending several hours with the man, we asked him to show us the best spot on the farm, which he pointed out to us. We made what is called location, and have decided to drill a well on this As soon as the well is completed, it may be of interest to your readers to know what was found, and I shall be most happy to inform them. You ask me whether I believe in this man's mys erious art? Wait until I have completed the

her at 500, 700, or1,000 feet.

THE WINDOW IN THE TENT.

An Old Soldier's Way of Securing Ventila tion When in the Field. "I never pull down the window at the top to let in a little fresh air when I go to bed," said the old soldier, "without thinking of how we used to open the window in the tents in the army in war times. An A tent, seven feet square at the base and running up, wedge-shaped, to a ridge pole seven feet above the ground, made comfortable enough quarters for four men if you could leave the tent open, which was equivalent to leaving off the front of the house; but if it was cold or rainy, and the wind blew on the front of the tent so that you had to close it, why then you wanted ventilation somewhere, and you got it by making an opening in the back of the tent.

"There was a seam, overlapped, running down the middle of the back of the tent from the ridge pole to the ground, and we used to cut the stitches along that seam, up near the top of the tent, and spread the sides apart by putting in a stick six or eight inches long across the middle, making there a diamond shaped opening, about a foot long, which served the purpose admirably.

"The men's guns stood at that end of the tent, butts resting on a piece of cracker-box, the barrels held in some sort of a holder secured to the tent pole. If the wind changed on some rainy night and came around to blow against the back of the tent, the rain would come in on the guns and on us, and then somebody would get up and shut the window, that is take the stick out and let the canvas come together again there, and then open the tent a little at the other end, at the front

"This all used to seem kind o' strange, then omehow, though practically it was just what I ould have done in the old house at home and just what I'd do here now."

The Chances Are Very Much More Than favorable for filling your Hotel or Board-ing House with desirable patrons if you place your advertising in THE SUN'S columns.—Ade. POEMS WORTH READING.

The Voice of the Mountains. From the London Speciator Crowned with the giory of the eternal snow.

We nold high converse with the stars and sun,
The little race of mon how should we know.

Or the low levels where their course is run?

Yet sometimes come the footeleps of the brave,
Who darethe perils of the loy steep,
Joy health, and fame we give them—or a grave,
The good we welcome, but the best we keep.
B. Paut. NRUMAN,

He Stooped to Conquer From the Chicago Times-Herald.

He stooped and picked a hardkerchief
Up from the floor near where she stood,
And bowing, said, Permit me." in
The bravert, courtliest way he could.

The maiden blushed and sweetly said: The dainty thing he offered her
Was one that he himself had bought. But there they stood and wondered who Might be its owner, and before They flarted talked of much besides What he had found upon the floor.

They walk in pleasant ways to-day; On all mankind she loves him best: The Fand zerohief is locked away. One secret still is in his breast. S. M. Konn.

> My Dog. From Punch

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From Punch.

Beneath this turf, that formerly he pressed With agile feet, a Dog is laid to rest. Him, as he sleeps, no well-known sound shall stir, The rabbit's patter or the pheasant's whirr: The keeper's "Over!"—Iar, but well defined, That aspeeds the startled partridge down the wind; The whistled warning, as the winged ones rise Large and more large upon out straining eyes, Till with a swoop, while every nerve is tense, The chaitering covey hurtless o'er the fence; The double crack of every lifted gun: The dinting thud of birds whose course is done. These sounds, that to his listening car were dear. He heeds no longer, for he cannot flear. None stancher, till the drive was done, defied Temptation, rooted to his master's side. None switer, when his master gave the word, Leapt forth to track the wounded running bird, and bore it back—sh, many a time and off!—Ils nose as fautless as his mouth was soft. How consciously, how proudly, unconcerned Straight to his master's side he then returned, Wangerd a gird tail and deemed himself repaid. As in that master's hand the bird he laid, if, while a word of praise was dufy said. The hand should stroke his smooth and honest head Through spring and summer, in the sportless days Cheerfus ne lived a life of simpter ways: Chose, since official degs at times unbend. The household cat for confidante and friend; With children, friendly but untauch to fawn, Homped through the watks and rollicked on the lawn Rejoteed, if one the frequent ball should throw. To fetch it, scempering gayiy to and fro, Content through the shadowiand, himself a shade:— Such was my Dog, who now without my aid Hunts through the shadowland, himself a shade: Or, couched intent before some ghostly gate, Waits for my step, as here he used to wait.

From Savagery to Civilization. From the Denver Evening Post.

From the Denser Ecsning Post.

Then rose the acred chiefrain Neversweat, and cast both eye; upon the assembled braves, and spat into the council fire, and acratched an idea, or something, in his head, and placed a brouchial troche within his mouth To stiffen up the timbre of his voice.

And thus he spake:

My children, I am old!

The frosts of time relemitessiy have chilled the lubricating cups which oil my joints. And soon I'll pass scross the great white range Which separates the hermose from the you. I've lived to see you step by step advance From out the night of savayery and sin. Into the great, broad, sun-tilumined day off civilization served up paleface style. Ere yet the Christianising hand had come To break the bonds of Injun deviltry. Ye thought but of the chase, the path of war, The swiping paleface hair of many shades. From raven black to bright peroxide blonds, of deeds of savayer warfare that would win For you the smirks and smiles of smoke-tame squares.

of deeds of savage warfare flux would win For you the smirks and smiles of smoke-tann squaws.

Your war-whoops rang upon the mountain air As ring the voletues of the Democrat At mention of the name of candidate. Whose cash he puffs in for the party's good. You denced the war-dance 'round the fagot fire In wild grations, ench as paleface man. Gyrates who entertains an aching tooth. Now all is changed if The civilizing sun. Has risen and immersed you in its light, You drink the julce of maize with paleface zest, Hear joyful lass as expertly as he. Where in the past ye wore no pants at all. You smoke the civaroot from monster trust, Music craps and chase the old tin growler, and Before mine againe eyes I now can count A quorum of the slickest, most expert And swift draw-poker players in the land. All the live lived to seel—a wonder wrought By civilization's great refining hand, By Ohristianizing influences which. The pale-aktimed people brought into our midst, and now my work is done; my diuning eyes I fain would button up forevermors. My wearled spirit longs to pull its freight Away from hence into the by an i br., And if you'll please excuse me now I think, I'll jump the contract and go off and dist

Rickers Getting Ready. From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

When the baseball season's wantug And the heroes of the bat Are preparing for their exit.
While the rooters sadly chat,
It is then the football kickers.
Who from public view had slid

Crops of hair they're cultivating Grops of hair they re cultivating 80 that craniums won't break; Combs and brushes are discarded, And the barber gets the shake. Padded suits are resurrected And the playing shoes and hose, And there's trying on of ear-guards and the ugly rubber nose.

Every town and cross-roads village Gets excited o'er the game, Each is forming an eleven With the hope of winning fame. There is searching for old players Who are up to all the tricks, And a grab for husby fellows Who are handy in a mix. They are practising the passes, Rushes, tackles and the punts, And all other evolutions

That are known in football stunts.
Teams are working on new signals
They alone can understand,
And they're confident of winning
On the systems they have planned. Yes; the football season's coming,

And another class of heroes.
Soon will rose upon the field
Hespitals are getting ready
For the calls o'er telephones. nd the surgeons are preparing To bind up the broken bones.

Hail to the Hunter.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal Oh. we're getting under cover, for the "sport" is on the way—
Pockets bulge with ammultion, and he's ceming down to slay;
All his cartridges are loaded and his trigger's on the "half" and he'll bore the thing that rustles, from a deer to Jersy salf.

He will shoot the foaming rapids and he'll shoot the vearing bull and the farmer in the bushes—why, he'll fairly get pumped full.

For the gunner is in carnest, he is coming down to kill. Shoot you first and then inquire if he hurt you-yes he will—! For the average city feller he has big game on the magines in October there is nothing else in ore some absorbed old farmer cutting corn or pulling beans Gets most mightly astonished with a bullet in his

So, oh, neighbor, scoot for cover or get out your armor plate— Johnnic's got his little rifle and is swooping on the State Oh, we're learning, yes, we're learning, and I'll warn you now, my son,
If you really mean to bore us you must bring a
bligger gum.
For the farmers have decided they will take no
further chance
And progressive country merchants carry armerplated pants— Carry shirts of chain plate metal, lines of coate all let proof they are selling beat a Knight of So I recken that the farmers can proceed to get their Yes, and chuckle while the bullet raps their trouser

We've got on our iron trousers—so come up and bring rour gun! HOLMAN F. DAY.

seata and stops:
And the hissing double B shot as they criss-cross over Maine.
Will excite no more attention than the patter of the rain.

And the calf will fix a signal and the Jersey bull a airn
And the horse a painted banner, reading "Hose;
Don't shoot: He's Mine!"
And every fewl who wanders from the safety of the Will be taught to cackle shrilly, "Please don't plug

me. I'm a hen."

Now with all these due presautions we are ready for the gaug.

We'll endure the harmless tumult of the rifle's orack and bang.

For we're glad to have you with us—shoot the land-scape full of holes—

We will back our brand new armor for to save our precions souls.
Oh, you feller in the city, these 'ere woods is full of

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Will you please to say whether it rained in Wash agree at any time during the ceremonies attending ington at any time during the coremonies attending President McKinley's inauguration? A lady (a Democrat) says that when the outh was being administered Mrs. McKinley spread her handkerchied over her bonnet is prefect it from the rain. Of course a squalcher to this contemptible criticism would be that it did not rain on the day President McKinley was inaugurated.

The day on which Mr. McKinley was inaugurated was fair, and no rain fell. It is said that Mrs. Har rison and her party tied handkerchiefs over their headgear on March 4, 1889, Mr. Harrison's inanguration day being rainy and windy.

Please give the facts concerning the recent mar-riage of Paderswall. When, to whom, and by who was he married? Was the ceremony performed by a Catholie? K. V.

He was married in May, 1899, in the Church of the Holy Ghost, Warsaw, to Helene von Rosen, the di-vorced wife of Stanislaus Gorski, a Polish violinist living in Paris. We presume that the Roman Catho lic Church did not consider that Mme. von Rosen had been married ecclesiastically to Gorski: otherw.se, Paderswski and Mme, von Rosen could not have been married in a Roman Catholic Church.

Will you have the kindness to inform me if the present citadel at Quebec is the one originally erected by the French, before the cession of Canada to England, or if it is an English work. H. T. W. It is not. It was erected by the British.

Can an ice boat go faster than the wind? In other words, if the wind is blowing thirty miles an hour can the boat, whether before the wind, tacking or otherwise, go over thirty miles an hour? W.O. L. It can sail faster than the wind, not before the wind, but on it.

1. When, in accordance with parliamentary practice, it is stated that a two-thirds vote is required for a measure, does that mean two-thirds of the active members or two-thirds of the members present, or two-thirds of the present members that choose to vote? 2. Can the Chairman compel a member two vote? 3. What is the difference between a constitutional law and a by-law? 4. In an ordinary debate on what side does the burden of proof yest?

P. L. A.

I. If there is no qualification in the rules, means two-thirds of the votes cast. 2. No; but he can count him as present. 8. A constitutional law is one referring to the very existence of the body; by-law is simply a rule of procedure. 4. On the

Has not a man born on the continent of North America the privilege to call nimeelf an American if he chooses to as well as a man born in the United States? He has the legal right, but oustom restricts the ass of the name American to citizens of the United States.

1. If a woman lived with a man in New York State for several years as his wife and became generally known by the man's name and recognized as his known by the man's name and recognized as his known by the man had a wife? 2. Would the woman be compelled to have a divorce from him sanctioned by law before and could be regally married (in observable to another man? 3. If a man, other than the one with whom she had been living, married the woman (and she had not obtained a divorce), would the marriage be valid in Jaw?

1. Only if they intended to be such. 2. If they did not need a divorce. S. It might be or might not be valid; the circumstances of the case would govern

Will you kindly give me, full particulars of so-called Louisiana Lottery Company: where and when started, and if still in existence? READER. The Louisiana Lottery was chartered by the Louis fara Legislature in 1868, the charter to run for twen ty-five years from Jan. 1, 1869. The bill of incorpora tion was not signed by Gov. Warmoth, who preferred From 1868 to 1894 the company had its head offices in New Orleans. The principal stockholder in the company was John A. Morris. In 1890 the fight to obtain an extension of the charter began; it ended finally in the defeat of the company, which ceased to de business on Dec. 81, 1894.

What is meant by the terms "rag-time" and "rub-"Rag-time" is New York slang for a dance in twofour time, modified from a negro dance. Why "rag," we do not know. "Rubber," or, more corractly, "rubber-neck," is a term of opprobrium ap plied to an inquisitive person, who is supposed to have a rubber neck to enable him to see what goes on behind him.

Can you recommend a good condensed biographical history, also a condensed history of England and France? I want comething I can easily refer to. We can not. Harper's Students' Histories of France and England are the best brief books.

Can you tell me who "Andrews's raiders" were and what they did? READER. Andrews's raiders were twenty-two men, the leader of whom was James J. Andrews, who started to make a raid through Georgia in 1862 with the intention of destroying the telegraph and railroad lines. The men were all Ohio soldiers except Andrews, who was a civillan. They went from Chattanooga to Marietta on April 11 and then left Marietta at midnight April 11, 1862. At Big Shanty (now Kenesaw) they cut would not, of course, cover the entire surface of the engine and three box cars from the train and the desert, here and there portions remaining started for Chattanooga. They were pursued at once and had little chance to destroy the track or the telegraph wires: and finally, after a few hours, and running about 100 miles, they had to leave the train and take to the woods. All were captured. And ews was hanged as a spy at Chattanooga Encaville, June 18; the other fourteen tried to escape on Oct. 16 and eight of them did act the last six were exchanged on March 18 1868. Two men who were to have been in the party never reported to Andrews, and nothing is known of them. Corporal Pittenger of the Second Ohio wrote a very long and had account of the "raid," published in 1863 under the title, "Daring and Suffering," republished in 1881 as "Capturing a Locomotive," and in 1-94 as "The Great Loco-metive Chase." You will find the official reports in Official Records of the War of the Bebellion, Series I., volume 10, part 1, pages 630-639. The attempt i recognized as one of the boldest things of the war, which if successful, would have done incalculable injury to the Confederacy

What is the proper number of guns to be fired saluting Admiral Dewey?

A J. S. H. Seventeen guns is the salute for an Admiral.

What was the appraised value of the English blockade runner iron steamer Emme, built on the Clwds. captured off the coast of North Carolina ir June or July, 1845, by the transport steamer Arter or her sister steamer, the Fulby? The Emma was captured by the Arago on July 12, 1863. We have no record of her appraised value.

No: peers are not allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons. They vote in local elections, if qualified.

Will you give me the law on mineral found in this Biate; also, information to establish a claim?

Prospector. Mines of gold and silver belong to the State: on de all other mines on property of allens and all mines which produce ore averaging "less than two equal third parts in value of copper, tin, iron and lead." But all mines except upl 1 and silver mines found on private property belong to the owner of the prop erty. Discoverers of gold and silver mines may work them for twenty-one years, and have preference in contracting with the State for further open however, have no right to work the mines without consent of the property owner. Claims must be registered with the Secretary of State at Albany.

How are the n-t and the gross tonnages of a vessel etermined; and what is the difference between FLORIDS.

The rules for ascertaining the tonnage of a vessel are too detailed to be given; you will find them in recent cyclopedias. In brief, transverse areas of the vessel at certain points on the "tonnage deck" the ressal; these are multiplied same by two, others by four; they are then added, multiplied by one which the transverse areas are taken and divide i by 100. Other elements are added, and the result the gross register tonnage. The net tonnage is the remain ter after deducting from the gross the apare occupied by the machinery, engine room. &c., of

Will you inform me at what time previous to the will you inform me at what time previous to the recent temporary publication of Snuday editions by the London Chemicle and Mai' the printing of Snuday newspapers in Great Britain was abandoned. De Quincer, in his famous account of the Williams murder, published in 1854, says that at that time London possessed "numerous Sunday papers."

The publishing of Sunday newspapers in London and the British Islas has not been abandoned. Sunday editions of daily papers are not printed, that is ll; the comparatively few papers published for Bunday circulation appear as usual.

The Confederate States were Alabama, Arkaneas Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Car dina, South Carolina, Tonnessee, Texas and Virginia.

E. F. E. - Thomas Hardy, the novelist, is still living. filter is made in duplicate and quadruple.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A fact of some interest in railroad construc tion is the great diversity in the number of ties used to the mile on different lines, as well as in the size and quality of timber. Thus, according to the construction details of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, the number of ties used on that line is 2,800 to the mile, three-quarters of these being chestnut and one-quarter oak, while some roads use 2,000 only. or 2,500, to the mile. More than 60 per cent. of the ties are cut eight feet long, 12 per cent. nine feet, and the rest eight and one-half feet long; the nine foot ties are used chiefly by the Southern and Gulf group of railroads, where pine timber is very abundant and cheap. The New England roads have their ties cut from five to six inches in thickness, while 'the Southern roads seem to prefer seven-inch ties; the width of the ties likewise varies from five to six inches in New England to eight inches in the Central Northern and the Southern roads.

A new and efficient wool-scouring material, known as lavolan, has been brought to notice in Adelaide, South Australia, a trial of which has been made lately in that city, under the in spection of a large company of persons interested in the wool industry. According to what is set forth by the inventors, the process as affected by the material in question is cheaper and quicker than anything yet resorted to, the statement being that wool can thus be treated in from ten to fifteen seconds, satisfactorily, while the cost, so far as the solution is concerned, does not exceed two and one-quarter pence per bale. As reported by experts, the wool is not in any way injured by the new appliance, the locks under treatment being the worst that could be selected. The lavolan is stated to be fully as effective in cold water as in warm, requiring but a little more time, nor is there any spoiling of the wool by a stoppage, even though left in the solution

Whatever may be the drawbacks, artistically, to the much-heralded color-printing machine invented by Ivan Orloff, a Russian engineer, and now used by his government for turning out its paper money, it seems to admit - a long-felt desid eratum - of the colors being all put on at one time. The blocks which take the different colors are fixed to a large cylinder, each block receiving the supply of colored ink intended for it, and, as the cylinder revolves, the ink on each block is transferred to a composition roller very similar to an ordinary inking roller. After the colors, each in its proper position, are transferred to the roller, an engraved block or form follows and receives a perfect impression from the composi-tion roller, and, thus impressed, the form passes on and comes in contact with the paper on the impression cylinder, where it prints all the colors at one operation. It takes only one revolution of the cylinder to effect the whole of these various transfers, and the number of colors that can be used is limited only by the number of blocks and the size of the machine.

The use of oak bark for preventing scale in boilers, now so much resorted to, is not without its drawbacks, it being found, in fact, that the tannic acid of the oak is very apt to settle in quiet places where the circulation is deficient, and cause pitting. A case is recorded where this kind of bark was used, and the boiler, on being opened up a month afterwards, was found in many places to be covered with patches of holes varying in diameter from one-half such to five-eighths. These holes were round, as if drilled with a drill, and were filled with strong corroding acid from the oak. Common soda crystals are pronounced by some a far better and reliable remedy, one-fourth pound of the soda being used for every one hundred gallons of water, this is considered entirely safe for the boiler, and preventive against the scale increasing to a dangerous thickness. But there is engineering authority for the advantage de rived from a thin scale - not more than about one sixteenth inch in thickness -in protecting a boiler from its greatest dangers, viz. rust and pitting.

Two vast schemes, combining the geographical and commercial, on a magnificent engineering scale, are now being discussed. One of these is the reconversion of the great Sahara desert, which was once an inland sea, to its former state: that is, it is argued, a canal sixty miles long, connecting with the Atlantic the immense depression which runs close up to the coast nearly midway between the twentieth and thirtieth parallels of latitude, would solve the problem. The water above sea level, these becoming the islands of the new Sahara ocean. Another proposed enterprise in this line is that which has in contemplation the submersion of the Yuma desert in Southern California, and this plan, if carried out, will involve of absolutely uninhabitable territ prising nearly thirteen thousand square miles and the greater portion of which lies between five Prodigious as are these plans, modern engineering science views their realization as among the

Physical Society gives the results of some pains taking experiments conducted by him to prove the correctness of a well-known theory relating to the origin of atmospheric electricity, a summary of which appeared in the London Electrical Englneer. It was supposed, according to this, that ages ago, and, in fact observed, a considerable amount of electricity was conveyed to the atmos phere through the evaporation of water from the earth's surface. To prove this, Prof. Pellatic els were insulated from the earth and equall charged with electricity; the one was filled with water and the other left empty, then set aside for one and a half hours in a room at normal tempera ture; at the end of this period it was ascertained, with the aid of an electrometer, that the vessel containing water had parted with the greater part of its charge, while the other had not lost any appreciable amount. The obvious explanation of this fact, says M. Pellat is that the water in had transferred the electricity to the atmosphere showing, too, that in this process of evaporation from the earth's surface, the water carries with i a portion of the earth's static charge.

The fact is stated in an interesting paper comunicated by Measra Ewing and Rosenhain, London, to the Royal Society, that, when iron other metal showing the ordinary granular structure is stretched beyond the limit of elasticity sharp, black lines appear on the crystaline nodules these lines being substantially straight and par allel on each nodule, but the direction is not the same on all. At first, however, the lines are for the most part transverse to the direction of the pull, but as the stretch becomes considerable the more oblique systems of lines develop. If a piece of metal is very considerably strained second system of bands appears on some of the nodules, and sometimes a third system, - the authors regarding these bands as due to slips occurring in the various cleavege systems of the crystals. Though the slip bands can be seen quite well, if polished, unetched metal is strained

The attention of water engineers in Germany is just now drawn to a new filter invented by Dr Krobnke. It consists principally of a horizontal drum closed at both ends and mounted between tical transverse walls, forming disk-shaped cham bers, fitted alternately with sand and water. The water chambers -re as connected each with one of the hollow axles of the drum casing, that a certain number of them receive the raw water from one of the exles, while the others give off the filtered water through the other axle. Beare the filter disks of sand, inclosed between five metal sieves. The sand chambers are for the most part, but not completely, filled with sand, the partition to the raw water chamber being entirely open, and that on the side of the filtered water chamber being open to the extent of one-third of its surface at the bottom part. The sand discs present to the streams of raw water two filter urfaces, one in the segment covered by the sand and the other in the upper horizontal surface of the sand deposit; both together are greater than the area of the surface of a single disc. The

THREE STORIES FROM THE SENATE, One of How Chandler Got Conkling to Put

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on the Gloves With Jem Mace. Old attaches of the United States Senate like to tell stories of the palmy days of Senators Pomeroy, "Old Pom," of Kansas, Zach Chandler of Michigan, and Nesmith of Oregon. Chandler was more of a practical joker than a story teller. Roscoe Conkling, being a much younger man and in almost constant training, subjected Chandler to some severe drubbings in their friendly bouts with the gloves. Once Chandler invited Conkling to dine with him, his family being away at the time, and at table he was introduced to a mildmannered, well-built-man who seemed to be some what embarrassed by his environment, and ventured not a word beyond the most commonplace expressions. Conkling concluded that the stranger was a backwoods constituent and, beyond the common civilities, ceased to address him. After dinner they repaired to the billiard room, and presently old Zach and Conkling, as usual, put on the mittens Conkling was in high spirits and seemed to enjoy himself immensely in knocking his old friend all around the room.

Chandler soon cried enough, and intimated that his other guest might be disposed to join Conkling in a bout. The stranger jumped at the suggestion and donned the gloves. Some awkwardness was shown by the newcomer, although he seemed quite spry upon his feet. Conkling caught him a heavy blow on the chest which staggered him. followed by an upper cut that missed its purpose, and he caught in return a blow on the point of the chin that landed him flat on his back. Throwing back his curls, he was up in an instant and rushed on his antagonist, full of fire and indignation. intending to give him a settler. Instead, he was turned upside down by a left-hand blow on the neck that came with triphammer force. slowly raised himself, he caught sight of his host doubled up with laughter, rolling on a settee in the corner of the room. Without saying a word he removed the gloves and stalked out of the house. At a dinner party next night, Chandler related how he had engaged Jem Mace, the champion heavy weight pugilist of England, then exhibiting in this country, to meet his friend Conkling, and the result of the interview. For a few days Conkling was boiling mad, but the fun of the situation was too much, and he gave in and joined in the laugh.

Senator Pomeroy used to tell of a local preach er in Kansas who had forced bimself upon the stump after Lincoln's second nomination and who demanded recognition of the party for his services during the campaign. He said he would like to be sent as minister plenipotentiary to England or France, and when told that it was impossible, insisted on being appointed consul to Liverpool. Finding that the " powers that be" considered that equally preposterous, he was quite offended at what he considered a lack of appreciation of his services in a State that nothing could have turned against the Republicana Finally, Senator Pomeroy said to him: to Washington in about two weeks time-think the matter over, and if you should light on some thing in reason, I'll aid you in getting it." In ten days he called on the Senator again. his head still away up in the clouds, and being assured of the impossibility of getting what he thought

was about his due, said: Senator, can't you think of some place that would suit me" Yes," said Pomeroy, " I've thought of a place

that would suit you and that you would suit, and that there is a possibility of getting for you. It's an Indian Agency." "An Indian Agency? What's that," queried

"Well, you are to look after the welfare of our red brothers and see that their supplies are properly and honestly delivered to them."

What is it worth?" " Fifteen hundred dollars and perquisites," returned the Senator.

"Perquisites-what perquisites?" "Woll, you see, my friend, the government contracts for so many herd of beef cattle averaging about so many hundred pounds. Now, in felivering these cattle, they are counted while being driven into an enclosure, and if a yearling should happen to slip in now and then, you are not to make too much fuse about it and there you will find your pergulaites. Think it over! "I'll take it," said the reverend gentleman, "I've already thought it over, and do you know, Senator, I think yeal is a blamed site better than beet

for Indians, anyway!" Nesmith of Oregon had never been at the capital until after his election as Senator, and of course he was much impressed by his new surroundings. He was sworn in alone, being escorted to the Vice-President's desk by a senator from Penn-sylvania, and the scene filled him with awe. Some months later, when he had grown familiar with fellow senators and surroundings, and been discovered to be the most companionable of men he was asked as to his feelings replied that when he walked down the aisle to take the oath and viewed the white and venerable heads on either side of him, his heart jumped to his throat and he could hardly refrain from saying aloud, "Nesmith, how the devil did you ever get here!" "Well," said a colleague, "now that you have been with us six months and are no longer a stranger, what are your feelings as

you look over the august body."
"Well," replied Nesmith, "now that I've had a chance to meet you all and take the measure of each, I look on the old bald pates by which I am hedged in, and involuntarily ask myself, 'Nesmith, how the devil did they ever get here?"

ARCTIC IRON ORE DOCKS

Preparing to Ship Swedish Ore to England from a Norway Flord. The Scandinavians are about to construct thoroughly up-to-date harbor at the terminus on Ofoten flord, Norway, of the railroad from the Gellivara iron mines in Sweden. The harbor will be about 130 miles north of the Arctic Circle. ore docks to be built there will rival those of Lake Superior in size and convenience. The trains laden with ore will be run out upon the quays. the bottom of the cars will be opened and the ore will be discharged into great pockets on the floor below. The steamships tied up at the quays will be loaded in the same way, the floors of the ore poo as sloping at such an angle that when the doors are open the ore will be carried by graviation into the holds of the vessels. They will be loaded at the rate of 1,600 tons an hour. fifty to eighty men will be able to handle 1,200,000

This news is of the greatest interest to British

tons of ore tu a year.

ron manufacturers because Sweden is likely to be their main source of iron ore for many years to come. The mines of Bilbao, Spain, have long fed the blast furnaces of England with much of the iron ore that country has turned into pig iron. But the Spanish mines are now almost exhausted, and Sweden is coming to the front as the source of the British supply. The Swedes have no coal with which to smelt their ore, and the are therefore willing to sell their product abroad The most famous centre of their iron mining is at Gellivara, not far from the Baltic, and con siderably north of the Arctic circle. It has an apparently inexhaustible supply of ore, and for cars a railroad has brought it down to the Baltic for shipment. But as this narrow arm of the sea freezes over in winter, there are only four or five months' navigation in the year, and the railroad has not been a first rate success. This is the reason a railroad is now building from Gellivara across Sweden and Norway to Ofoten, where the warm influence of the Gulf Stream drift keeps the flords open the year round, and so a constant supply of ore may be forwarded from this new At lantic port to the British blast furnaces.

The Swedish ore contains a little too much phosphorus to be very easily reduced, but otherwise it is regarded as among the best iron ores The expense of mining it is very small, as it can be shovelled by machinery in open cuts upon the cars, as is the case with much of our Lake Suserior ore. It will not cost much over \$2 a ton delivered at Ofoten, and it is expected that the freight rates on the ore vessels will be low. The iron from this ore is unsurpassed for the manufacture of tool steel bicycle spokes, harness mountings, horseshoe nails and many other articles Our blast furnaces obtain their ore from the Lake Superior mines at a cost of about 50 cents a ton freightage, and it is not likely that transportation charges on the Swedish ore can be fixed at so low

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA. Important Steps Taken to Diminish It by

the Second Brussels Conference. Nine years ago, the Brussels Conference, in which most of the civilized States took part, adopted measures to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors in all parts of the interior of Africa where the traffic had not been introduced, and gradually to reduce the volume of the trade. by means of increasing import duties, in those regions where summarily to prohibit it would practically destroy all commerce. It was provided that a later conference should be held, at a time to be agreed upon, to take such further measures for the repression of the trade as the experience derived from the workings of the Brussels not might suggest. This Conference. attended by plenipotentiaries from eleven European powers and the Congo Free State. met in Brussels on April 20 last, appointed a commission to examine the whole and draw up a new act, reconvened on May 30 o receive the commission's report, and signed a new convention on June 8. The results of ts work have just been made public, since is has become law by the ratification of the powers concerned.

The report contains striking evidence of the terrible effect that the liquor traffic has had upon the natives. Traders have sold spirits for many years on the lower Congo from its mouth to the rapids a hundred miles inland. The Congo State has found it almost impossible to oppose the traffic there without ruining all commercial relations. This district along ninety miles of river and the narrow sea front. consumes about 320,000 gallons of spirits in a year. Alcohol is the real money of the country. Everything the native acquires which he can use in trade is converted into spirite. When he takes to drink all the members of his family follow his example. Women are often seen giving a sip of spirits to their nurseing children. The resulting mortality has been very great. The population is now sparse and villages are rare though the numerous cemeteries, filled with the victims of drink, show that the country, thirty years ago, was densely peopled. The measures taken to re-duce the traffic have been ineffectual because the blacks of the lower Congo and the neighboring coasts willingly pay the duty of fifteen frances per hectolitre (about twenty-six and a half gallons) and if the supply on the lower Congo is not equal to the demand the natives scourthe coast regions north and south for additional supplies. The Congo State authorities were of the opinion that the tariff rate must be largely increased, not only in their own territory but also in the neighboring French and Portuguese colonies, to reduce the con-

sumption on the lower Congo.

In regions where the sale of liquor began more recently the blacks are superior in physique and morale to the besotted natives of the lower river. There is a still more striking contrast between the natives of the upper river where no spirits are permitted to be sold and those living near the Congo's mouth. The people living in the interior are intelligent, robust, well built and take good care of their bodies while the contrary is true of the inhabitants of the lower Congo. The natives who have not acquired the appetite for drink have

no idea of the degradation it produces. The British plenipotentiaries urged a uniform imposition of duty of 100 france per hectalitre on proof spirits (containing 50 per cent. of alcohol) and a proportionally higher tariff on spirits containing a higher percentage. High tariffs, they said, had been imposed in all the British colonies for some years and they have neither destroyed general commerce nor diminished the revenue. The increase in the tariff rate in the Gold Coast colony has prevented augmentation of the liquor imports. and in 1807 a duty of 80 france per hectolitre yielded a revenue of 3,265,000 france. The duty on the Gold Coast has now been raised to 124 france. In Lagos and the Niger territory the increase in duties has diminished the impertations. The Lagos importations fell from 85,000 hectolitres in 1895 to 62,000 in 1898. and on the Niger coast from 95,000 hectolitres in 1895 to 53,000 in 1897.

It has often been asserted that the native requires a certain amount of spirits and that a diminution in liquor importations would lead to a corresponding decline in the imports of legitimate articles of trade. This has not been the experience of the British colonies. In the Gold Coast, Lagos and the Niger colonies, a decline in the spirit imports has been accompanied by an increase in the importation of general articles of trade. In Lagos, for example, spirits formed in 1894 17 per cent., in 1896, 7 per cent, and in 1897 8 per cent, of the total imports, while in those years the imports of other goods amounted to 18,000,000. 22,000,000 and 19,000,000 france respectively. The British authorities believed that the general imposition on all parts of the African coast of a tax of 100 france per hectolitre on spirits would not diminish the Government revenues. The proof is conclusive, the a'cohol destroys other commerce that is desirable and that the ultimate result of the trade in ap rits, if unchecked, would be to destroy all other commerce by destroying the natives, while the diminution of the liquor traffic will even force an increase of other trage which will be more profitable for Europ ean industry. The present policy of increasing the duties on spirits should be continued both with the view of maintaining the colonial revenues and of preventing the abuse of spiritous liquors.

The debate on the British proposals occupied several days. Many of the plenipotentiaries expressed the view that the imposition of a minimum tax of 100 france per hectolitre at present would, in many of the colonies, be prejudicial to the general interests of commerce and would largely reduce the revenues. A compromise figure was finally agreed to and the convention as adopted provides that in all the zone, not included under the régime of prohibition by the Brussels act of 1890, the minimum tariff on spirituous liquors shall be seventy france per hectolitre, except in the German colony of Togo and the French colony of Dahomey where, upon the demand of those powers, the minimum tax was fixed at sixty and fifty france respectively. These minimum rates will be maintained for six years when they will be subject to such revision as seems wise in view of the results attained. Meanwhile any power has the right to increase the tariff rate in its colonies. Any distilled liquors manufactured in the colonies shall be subject to an excise tax not less than the minimum tariff. The convention having been ratified by all the powers concerned, has been deposited in the archives at Brussels and is now law. It maintains the prohibition of the traffic throughout the entire interior, fixes a comparatively high minimum rate of duty and will undoubtedly promote the diminution of the terrible evils of the African liquor trade. in view of the results attained. Meanwhile

LYING ABOUT JAMAICA.

Persistent Misrepresentation of the Island in Some American Newspapers.

The authorities of Jamaica have been greatly disturbed by alleged news, printed in this country, which the Kingdon Gleaner says is "probably the work of the Associated Press agent here." Some of these items have reported that a severe drought has caused widespread distress; that the coffee, orange and corn crops have been destroyed and famine impends; that the starving country people are fleeing into the towns; that the use of petrid water has caused an outbreak of typho malarial fever, and so on. These statements were all very inaccurate and some of them entirely false, and were calculated to injure the laland by producing a most unfavorable impression in regard to its condition.

Colonial Secretary Evans, therefore, wrote to Vice-Consul Springer calling attention to these erroneus statements and asked him if he could assist the Jamaicau Government to put a stop to such continued misrepresentations or at least to counteract their injurious influence. He said they were already doing much mischief to the Colony.

The Vice-t'onsul accordingly sent specimes of these falsehoods, together with the letter which Mr. Evans had written to him, to our State Department and they have just appeared in our consular reports. Somebody seems to be interested in tibelling Jamaice, and has found a medium in this country for the promulgat his falsehoods.